

97th YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915

NO. 21

LIQUOR LICENSES GRANTED

ELECTORS CAN SIGN MORE THAN ONE CERTIFICATE

Ten of the Applications Did Not Have Twelve Signers on no other Papers

A large and representative crowd from all parts of the county were attracted to the annual license court on last Friday. Thirty-five applications were heard.

Judge Swope and his associates granted licenses to all the petitioners except one. The one exception is the Lincoln Way Hotel, Gettysburg, in which a continuance was granted to January 23. The license at the Willard Hotel, Littlestown, was granted subject to revocation at January court provided charges made are found correct by the District Attorney.

The remonstrances in question were filed against the relicensing of Hotel Gettysburg, the Lincoln Way Hotel, City Hotel, Washington Hotel, Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg Bottling Works, John Kimpel's wholesale liquor store, and Hartzell's restaurant, all in Gettysburg; and John D. Mayers and Mrs. Mary Riffle, of Littlestown. I never instance the present license expires on April 1, 1915, with the exception of the City Hotel where it expires on January 24.

The contention of the remonstrants was that license cannot be granted where there are less than twelve names which do not appear on any other application.

The Eagle Hotel and Hartzell's restaurant each had as low as three separate signers, the Willard Hotel Littleton, four, City Hotel five, Gettysburg Bottling Works six, John Kimpel's liquor store seven, Hotel Gettysburg eight, Lincoln Way Hotel nine and National Hotel, Littlestown, and Washington House, Gettysburg, each eleven.

The remonstrances were represented by Wm. and Wm. Arch. McClean, attorneys for the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The following names were given on each remonstrance as those whom the attorneys represented:

A. Weidner, president; F. E. Taylor, secretary; C. F. Floto, treasurer; Luther McGarvey, E. Stockslager, J. B. Baker, C. S. Reaser, E. P. Miller, S. Gray Bigham, Samuel Bream, C. W. Baker and W. E. Grove, of the Adams County Committee of the Anti-Saloon League; and the following representing the Adams County W. C. T. U.: Miss Annie Sheely, president; Mrs. Helen Keith, vice president; Mrs. Mary E. Grove, treasurer.

"At the very start of the proceedings," says the *Gettysburg Times*, "Wm. Arch. McClean, attorney for the remonstrants, gave a mild surprise when he asked that John F. Walter, proprietor of the Lincoln Way Hotel, be summoned into court. He explained that he wished to remonstrate against license being granted him for the reason that he was not a person to whom such license should be granted."

Mr. Duncan, representing Mr. Walter, objected strenuously, saying that an indication of such reason was given in the original remonstrance and Mr. McClean's effort to take evidence on the question was "perverse and ridiculous." Mr. McClean stated that the facts were ascertained after the date for filing remonstrances and that they had secured a witness from a distance who would be needed merely to make an identification but the Court denied his contention. The Court did, however, grant a continuance in this case until January 13 when the matter may be heard.

As soon as this had been disposed of Mr. McClean called T. O. Gouker, constable of the Foreign of Littlestown, who presented a special return to Court that he knew of liquor being sold to three persons at the Willard Hotel on a Sunday in 1914, that turkeys had been chance of at the same house, and that dice were thrown at the same house for drinks.

After reading the report, Judge Swope ruled that all other matters aside from that pertaining to the number of signers, on which the remonstrances were based, would be laid aside until the judicial question was disposed of.

Wm. and Wm. Arch. McClean, attorneys for the remonstrants, argued that upon the facts it is the duty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to make the laws for the welfare of the people and that the Commonwealth must not be compelled to grant a license. A Supreme Court decision was given that the question of the number and character of signers is not a problem inasmuch as the Supreme County case in Supreme Court in 1914 was that the Court was to be the ruling authority and it was ruled that these decisions of the Supreme Court were binding upon the Court instead of an old 1884 P. L. Co. Lower Court case involving application of signatures. The Supreme and Superior Courts decided that the discretion of the Court was not a violation of the Constitution or precedent for civilization. The Kaiser has settled that for himself and his army—and the Kaiser for his people. The voice of the people of the United States should be as compelling.

We are not Brahmins—to that is custom before Christianity—or precedent for civilization. The Kaiser has settled that for himself and his army—and the Kaiser for his people. The voice of the people of the United States should be as compelling.

Paul Rupp, who has been spending several weeks at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rupp, has returned to McKeesport.

names were repeated to bolster up a poor cause, that the repeating would not be done if other electors could be had. Duplication destroyed due regard and gave no basis for a reasonable judicial discretion. That the want of enough singly signed names upon the certificate either took away jurisdiction from the Court to grant licenses, or the duplication destroyed the due regard upon which to base the affirmative of a reasonable necessity. That the right of qualified electors was to vote once and not violate election laws by repeating, and to permit them to repeat on liquor applications gave them more rope than an election had. It was argued that to permit an elector to sign more than one was an absurdity, for there could be no limit to more than one, it meant fifty as reasonably as four or five.

The argument brought out an assertion from the Court that five times took too many, but not four, which left enough names to save all applications.

Upon request of the Court Mr. Duncan of attorneys for license applications read an opinion of Judge Yerkes in Bucks County in 1888, allowing duplication of signers to certificates. The Court then announced:

"It is not for the Court to interpret the law as we would wish it but we must meet the law as it is. The law does not say that signers' names can not be duplicated in different petitions. The sentiment of the Court is with the growing temperance sentiment of the State and Nation but as long as we are on the bench—and it is now only a little over a year—we shall regard this from a judicial standpoint as we have always endeavored to do in the past.

"If this were an application for a new license we would take the number of electors in a district into account and would possibly require a majority of the electors on the petition. But here are old established cases which have gone through the Court for forty years without any remonstrances. When they have filed a petition to which are attached the names of twelve reputable, qualified electors, that is enough unless some remonstrance on other grounds is filed against them. If the law were to provide that one man could sign only one petition, the law would be so expressed."

Mr. McClean interposed. "If the Court were to follow out this principle a condition might result where twelve men could perpetually keep four licensed places in the Second Ward."

Chas. S. Duncan, Esq., J. Donald Swope, Esq., and Wm. Hersh, Esq., were interested in the case as attorneys for the petitioners and at different times during the argument submitted legal points and raised questions, but the *Star and Sentinel* says, "the principal argument was between Messrs. McClean and the Court."

When asked by Mr. McClean for a written opinion and exception the Court gave the following:

"Reputable and qualified electors have the right to sign different petitions for licenses and we will therefore grant the license applications of old established places which are regular in all respects, notwithstanding this exception."

The W. C. T. U. in Court.

(Communicated.)

A number of women attended court on Friday in the interest of their work, to listen to the proceedings of the license court. Among their number were several who never before had seen a judge on the bench, or heard an argument before him—and they found the proceedings very interesting indeed. And this is what they learned: That if women want to be instructed as to the letter of the law, their place is in the court room, where both sides are presented—by those who are as much interested as they in results.

One woman over seventy, said she had been feeling her way through a maze of reading—and the experience of other people—when she and her friends should have been in the court room to get the law first hand as the lawyers do. Hereafter some women may be counted upon to use their privileges in this respect.

In the argument—on the one side for the petitioners of the W. C. T. U. and on the other for the welfare of the women—was found out, that though Times change in many ways, and we with them, that the petticoats of fifty years ago must give way to law suits. Adams County, W. C. T. U. are not bound under the laws of the Bledes and Parsons' "rule" deferred—but to be present at meetings, as follows:

"It was the custom and practice of fifty years ago to have a tavern every five miles between Chambersburg and York—for the refreshment of men and beast. Under existing conditions it is no longer a necessity—but how was the irreverent bairn? Our grandfathers had the right, as well as ministers of the gospel to serve wine at their own tables, and a gentleman could drink himself under the table on occasion without committing gambling. This must be lighter or and the only way I can accomplish this is by your services as officers. There are young lads playing these games, which lead them to destruction, and it is my duty as Burgess to break this up, and I need your assistance in doing so."

5. Your duty on Saturday night will be in the Square, nowhere else but the Square. That will be your beat unless called upon by the other policeman for any assistance he may ask of you.

6. Any time you wish off, notify me, and a man, to be appointed later, will be put on in your place.

7. In reference to the Lockup, for

RUNKLE WILL CONTEST

NOTICE GIVEN THAT SIGNATURE TO WILL IS DISPUTED.

Testimony of Neighbors taken that She was Incapable of Making Will.

Perhaps the most interesting legal contest going on at present in the county is over the alleged will of Miss Annie Runkel before Register C. W. Gardner.

The estate has not reached a point where an inventory has been made, but from those best acquainted with the estate it is said that it would total something in excess of \$10,000. The real estate was sold for about \$5500 and the personal estate, consisting of Pennsylvania Railroad and Northern Central R. R. securities it is believed would total more than the value of the real estate.

Miss Annie Runkel died on Nov. 3 last over 90 years of age. She had lived almost her entire life in the Runkel home on Baltimore street. On July 24th, 1911, she was removed from her home to that of Mrs. Ertter because of a manifest inability to take care of herself and her home. Eleven days after her removal to the Ertter house the will offered for probate is said to have been executed in which the entire estate is given to Mrs. Ertter, the will being drawn by a Mr. Allen, a law student of York and witnessed by him and Joseph Carver of Baltimore, as the subscribing witness testified before Register in offering the will for probate.

On Wednesday the contestants opened their side of the case with the specific objection "that the said Anna M. Runkel never signed the said will and that her alleged signature appearing thereon is a forgery." No evidence on this objection was offered on Wednesday. It is likely handwriting experts will be called into case before the end of it is reached, if not before the Register then before the jury upon trial of case.

The evidence on Wednesday was upon the question of the incapacity of Miss Runkel to make the alleged will in the morning Mrs. W. H. O'Neal and Miss Agnes Barr testified, giving many details of Miss Runkel's life, how she was brought up amid refined surroundings, that she was an educated woman, well read, and that she had always been particularly neat about her personal appearance during many years of her life. After the remodeling of her home a mental deterioration started and she lost many of the characteristics that had distinguished her. That her body and house became filthy and indescribable conditions were testified to, conditions well known to our citizens, and both

witnesses expressed opinion that when will was made Miss Runkel was incapable of transacting business.

Wednesday afternoon, John Tawney, who lived across the street from Miss Runkel for nearly fifty years, and who had done many acts of kindness for her in and about her house. Dr. O'Neal, the physician, when she was removed to Mrs. Ertter's house, Abner S. Mills, the grocer who had sold supplies to Miss Runkel, and H. S. Trostle, with whom she had frequent business transactions about the family lot in cemetery, and who once found her lost in front of her own home, all testified to a mental decay of the woman. Dr. O'Neal called the condition senile dementia, and gave the opinion that she was incapable of transacting business.

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G. W. Weaver & Son

January's Clearance Sale

FURS

A New Years sale of guaranteed "Narobia" and Natural Furs, Under Price

An opportunity for women of fashion to be fashionably "furred" at a minimum out-lay. The neck pieces are in various modish shapes, satin lined. The muffs are large pillow shapes, warm, non shedding stoutly sewed and lined in high quality silks and satins. We quote only a few of the many prices.

"NAROBIA" BLACK SHAWLS and SCARFS. Were \$7.00, \$9.00, \$10.00. Now

\$5.95, 7.25, 7.95

LARGE PILLOW MUFFS to match. Were \$7.00, \$10.00, \$14.50. Now

\$5.40, 7.90, 12.00

BLK. and BROWN DYED OPOSSUM SHAWLS and SCARFS. Were \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00. Now

\$5.00, 6.50, 8.90, 9.50

WATER MINK SHAWLS and SCARFS. Were \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.00. Now

\$5.75, 7.95, 9.75

MUFFS to match. Same Reductions.

ISABELLA and BLK. DYED FOX. Were \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00. Now

\$7.50, 11.00, 15.75

HANDSOME PILLOW MUFFS to match at

\$7.50 to 16.00

HUDSON SEAL MUFF. Was \$22.50. Now

\$18.75

BLACK LYNX MUFF. Was \$35.00. Now

\$28.50

WILD CAT SETS. Now

\$9.00, 14.00

NAT. OPOSSUM and RACCOON SETS. Now

\$10.00, 14.50 to 18.50

Worth at least a fourth and a third more.

BLACK CONEY MUFFS—Large Pillow Shapes. Were \$4.00, \$2.50, \$1.59. Now

\$3.35, 2.20, 1.25

Clean up in Ready-to-Wear Dep't

1 lot LINGERIE and TAILORED WAISTS. Were \$1.00 to \$3.00. Now **50 cents**

1 lot NET and SILK WAISTS. Were \$2.50 to \$5.00. Now **\$1.00**

These Waists are all in sizes 34, 40 and 42.

1 lot SATIN MESSALINE WAISTS. in colors. Were \$3.50 to \$5.00. Now **\$1.50 to 2.50**

1 lot FLEECED DRESSING SACQUES. Were \$1.00. Now **35 & 50 cts.**

ALL LADIES TAILORED SUITS. Were \$12.00 to \$30.00. Now **1-2 price**

1 lot CHILDREN'S and MISSES' COATS. 1913-14. Were \$2.50 to \$8.00. Now **\$1.50 to 3.50**

1 lot LADIES' COATS. Winter 1913-14. Were \$10.00 to \$25.00. Now **\$5.00**

Many others still lower priced.

Balance of stock of late style LADIES' COATS. Were \$7.50 to \$25.00. Now **\$5 to 14.90**

Balance of stock of late style MISSES' COATS. Were \$4.50 to \$12.00. Now **\$2.25 to 5.90**



Sale Values Greater

Than Ever Before

These Clearance Values Demand Immediate Attention, as a complete clearance of All Winter Merchandise is necessary, to which we have added Great Stocks of New Cotton goods, now temporarily very cheap and on which we are sacrificing a part of the usual profit to make the Sale attractive to all the people.

It is hardly possible in the scope of this advertisement to give particulars all through. We mention a few items however as an earnest of what you can expect.

The Cotton Goods market is now at its very lowest prices for a period of years. Recent heavy purchases by us, and price adjustments of stock on hand make this a very important buying time, as we believe as soon as business opens for Spring there will be price reactions all along the line.

Long Cloths and Cambrics

Were
12 1-2 and 15c.; Now 11 and
12 1-2 c.
10 and 12 1-2 c.; Now 9 and
10c.
15 and 18c.; Now 12 1-2 and
15c.

English Nainsooks

15c.; Value 12 1-2c.
20c.; Value 15c.
25c.; Value 20c.

Now is the time to buy for

50 Pieces

Best yard wide Percales, 10c.
Yard wide Percales, 10c. kind.
Sc. Both light and dark colors.

25 Pcs. Indigo and Black and
Grey Calicoes, 5c.

Special Prices on all Heavy and Sheer
white goods to Clean Up

Bleached Muslins

Yard wide Bleached Muslins, well known brands are:
Now 10c. or 9c. by the 10 yds.
Were 12 1-2 c.

Were 10c., now 8 1-2 by 10 yd.

Now 7 1-2c. were 9c.

Now 6 1-4c. per yd.; were 8c.

Unbleached Muslins

Yard wide and 40 in. wide Un-
bleached Muslins
Now 8 1-2c.; were 10c.
Now 7c.; were 8c.
Now 5c.; were 6 1-4c.

Batt Cotton

200 lbs. Batt Cotton:
The 10c. kind at 8c.
The 12 1-2c. kind at 10c.

REMNANTS & ODDS & ENDS

of Laces and Dress Trimmings
of every character at HALF

PRICE & LESS. - - - -

Silks and Velvets

Yard wide Silk Poplins, colors
and blacks:

Were
\$1.60; now 75c.
\$1.50; now \$1.00.

Yard wide Cashmere de Syle:
colors only:

Were
\$1.50; now 90c.

Yard wide BLK. Messaline
\$1.50 at \$1.15.
\$1.25 at \$1.00.

1/2 inch Costume Velvet: 11 1/2
and blacks.

Were
\$1.50; now \$1.15.

Remnants and Shorts of Fancy
and Plain Silks, some at half
the former price.

Sheets and Pillow Casings

Sheetings and Pillow Casings, well known brands:
42 in. P. Casing was 16c.; now
18c.

45 in. P. Casing. was 18c.; now
15c.

54 in. P. Casing. was 22c.; now
19c.

8-4 Sheetings. was 27c.; now 24c.

9-4 Sheetings. was 29c.; now 25c.

10-4 Sheetings. was 32c. now 28c.

Other makes at equal reductions.

Special Low Prices on Sheets

and Pillow Cases.

Persian Lawns

Were
12 1-2c.: now 10c.
15c.; now 12 1-2c.
18 to 20c.: now 15c.

150 Pieces

Clean up of Embroideries.
Every piece of Edging and In-
serting in Cambric, Swiss and
Nainsook that was dust soiled
has been marked to close. Many
at 1-2 price and even less.

LOTS OF REMNANTS.

Heavy Shirtings

20 Pcs. Heavy Shirtings; the
10c. kind. now 8c.

10 Pcs. Heavy Cotton Plaids,
now 5c.

23 inch Bleached Domet or
Daisy Cloth. now 8c.

Have made a purchase of short pieces of
MADRAS SHIRTINGS, DOTTED SWISSES,
DRESS GINGHAMS, PRINTED CREPES &c.

at about 1-3 less than price. - - - -

India Linons

India Linons; lower priced as
follows:

Were

12 1-2c.: now 10c.

15c.: now 12 1-2c.

20c.: now 15c.

25c.: now 20c.

Table Damasks

We were fortunate in securing about 15 pieces both
Imported and made in U. S. A. Mercerized Table Dam-
asks under former price, which we will sell at the follow-
ing reductions.

Were 60 ets. 2 yds. wide **Now 50 cts.**

Were 50 ets. 66 in. wide **Now 40 cts.**

Were 30 ets. 64 in. wide **Now 25 cts.**

Lengths of Linen Damasks at a saving from off the
piece price

Fine Bleached Damask, 72 inches wide. \$1.00 and \$1.25
values at

85c & \$1.00

One lot of Heavy and Large Unbleached Bath Towels,
Were 25 cents. Now

19 cts.

Many other small lots of Towels, Napkins, &c.

Under Priced

G. W. WEAVER & SON

DRY GOODS DEPT STORE

THE LEADERS

GETTYSBURG, PA.

NEW DIRECTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY



Our representatives wear this badge.

The publishers of the old reliable FARM JOURNAL of Philadelphia, are preparing to publish the Illustrated DIRECTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY, giving the name, post-office, rural route, and telephone connection of every farmer, business man, and householder in the county, all arranged alphabetically, and a classified BUSINESS DIRECTORY, including all business houses in the county, arranged under the proper headings.

With the Directory is given a complete ROAD MAP of the county, with every road NUMBERED to show the exact location of each farm, as given in the Directory.

This Directory will contain many interesting PICTURES of well-known farmers and business men of the county, fine farms, thoroughbred stock, churches and public institutions, schools and pupils, etc.

The names and necessary information are being secured by PERSONAL CANVASS of all houses and business places, and of the 3752 farms in the county. This Directory and Road Map are so useful and interesting that from our experience in other counties we can guarantee that the Directory will go into at least TWO THOUSAND HOMES OF ADAMS COUNTY, where it will be constantly used by farmers and business men for the next five years.

The Farm Journal Directories are an immense improvement over directories, containing what most publications do not give. Beside all the usual formation, they give the names, addresses, telephone connection, and other important information about FARMERS, secured by PERSONAL CANVASS from each farmer himself. This canvass of country districts is so costly that most directory publishers cannot afford to make it, and ordinary lists of farmers published are in nearly all cases merely copied from official lists.

The classified BUSINESS DIRECTORY includes every business house in the county, whether in city or country. In other directories the names of houses in cities and large towns only are given.

These features with the ROAD Map, makes the Farm Journal Directory an indispensable hand-book for every live farmer and business man in the county.

If you are not sure that correct information about your farm or business has been given to one of our canvassers, please send it direct to our main office.

WILMER ATKINSON COMPANY.

Publishers of Farm Journal.
Washington Square, Philadelphia.



The Kind of Jewelry YOU WANT

is the guaranteed kind—the kind we carry always in stock. It's our business policy to carry only the jewelry that we can feel sure of—jewelry that being guaranteed to us, we can guarantee to you.

No matter what you want in jewelry particularly if it is the nationally advertised kind, and guaranteed by Good Housekeeping Magazine, we have it. Come in and let us show you our complete line of reasonably-priced

Guaranteed Jewelry

PENROSE MYERS

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Baltimore Street

Several Second Hand Automobiles

for Sale

AND 3 SECOND HAND MOTORCYCLES

All in good shape.

Persons desiring to buy second hand machine would do well to examine these cars.

Either five passenger or two passenger cars--as desired.

CENTRAL AUTO COMPANY.

54 York Street,

Gettysburg, Pa.

"Do You Spank Your Baby?"

Babies are good when they are comfortable, and you must soothe their delicate nerves. Follow the example of wise mothers and give them Dr. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP.

The standard American remedy for infant complaints. Prevents Colic, Intestinal Distress, Cough, Cataract, and C. I. C. makes Teething smooth and easy. Recommended by Drs. D. FAHRNEY & SON, HARRISBURG, PA.

Are You Getting Ready to Build?

Let us supply the following materials—Lumber, Roofing, Shale, F. & F. Glass, Tiles, Paint, Wall Plaster, Dealer size in COAL, WOOD and PREPARED COKE.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE CEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Cement Fence Posts

Portland Cement

SCARLET PLAGE

BY JACK LONDON

(Continued from last week)

CHAPTER II.

The Beginning of the End.

The tale began.

"There were very many people in

the world in those days. San Fran-

cisco alone held four millions—"

"What is millions?" Edwin inter-

rupted.

Granser looked at him kindly.

"I know you cannot count beyond ten, so I will tell you. Hold up your two hands. On both of them you have altogether ten fingers and thumbs. Very well. I now take this grain of sand—you hold it, Hoo-Hoo." He dropped the grain of sand into the lad's palm and went on: "Now that grain of sand stands for the ten fingers of Edwin. I add another grain. That's ten more fingers. And I add another, another, and another, until I have added as many grains as Edwin has fingers and thumbs. That makes what I call one hundred. Remember that word—one hundred. Now I put this pebble in Hare-Lip's hand. It stands for ten grains of sand, of ten tens of fingers, or one hundred fingers. I put this pebble in Hare-Lip's hand. It stands for ten grains. Take a mussel shell, and it stands for ten pebbles, or one hundred grains of sand, or one thousand fingers . . ."

"I'd have gone into the forest and got food for myself." Hare-Lip announced: "and if any man tried to take it away from me I'd have killed him." The old man laughed.

"Did I not tell you that we of the ruling class owned all the land, all the forest, everything? Any food-getter who would not get food for us, him we punished or compelled to starve to death. And very few did that. They preferred to get food for us, and make clothes for us, and prepare and administer to us a thousand—a mussel shell, Hoo-Hoo—a thousand satisfactions and delights. And I was Professor Smith in those days—Prof. James Howard Smith. And my lecture courses were very popular—that is, very many of the young men and women liked to hear me talk about the books other men had written.

"And I was very happy, and I had beautiful things to eat, and my hands were soft, because I did not work with them, and my body was clean all over.

"Like sand on the beach here, like sand on the beach, each grain of sand a man, or woman, or child. Yes, my boy, all those people lived right here in San Francisco. And at one time or another all those people came out on this very beach—more people than there are grains of sand. More—more. And San Francisco was a noble city. And across the bay—where we camped last year, even more people lived, clear from Point Richmond on the level ground and on the hills, all the way around to San Leandro—one great city of seven million people. Seven teeth . . . there, that's it, seven millions."

Again the boys' eyes ranged up and down from Edwin's fingers to the teeth on the log.

"The world was full of people. The census of 1900 gave eight billion for the whole world—eight crab shells, yes, eight billions. It was not like today. Man kind knew a great deal more about getting food. And the more food there was, the more people there were. In the year 1800, there were of sand. Hoo-Hoo—one hundred and seventy millions in Europe alone. One hundred years later—a grain of sand Hoo-Hoo—one hundred years later, in 1900, there were five hundred millions in Europe—five grains of sand. Hoo-Hoo, and this one tooth! This shows how easy was the getting of food, and how men increased. And in the year 2000, there were fifteen hundred millions in Europe. And it was the same all over the rest of the world. Eight crab shells there, yes, eight billion people were alive on the earth when the Scarlet Death began.

"I was a young man when the Plague came—in my fifteen years old; and I lived on the other side of San Francisco bay, in Berkeley. You remember those stone houses, Edwin when we came down the hills from Centra California. That was where I lived in those stone houses. I was a jack-of-all-trades."

Much of this was over the heads of the boys, but they strove to comprehend dimly this tale of the past.

"What were those stone houses for?" Hare-Lip queried.

"You remember when your dad taught you to swim?" The boy nodded. "Well, in the University of California—that is the name we had for the houses—we taught young men and women how to think, just as I have taught you now, by sand and pebbles and shells, to know how many people lived in those days. There was very much to teach. The young men and women we taught were called students. We had large rooms in which we taught. I talked to them forty or fifty at a time, just as I am talking to you now. I told them about the books other men had written be-

small. It is so small that you cannot see it."

Hoo-Hoo began to laugh.

"You're a queer fellow, Granser, talking about things you can't see. If you can't see 'em, how do you know they are? That's what I want to know. How do you know anything you can't see?"

"A good question, a very good question, Hoo-Hoo. But we did see—some of them. We had what we called microscopes and ultramicroscopes, and we put them to our eyes and looked through them, so that we saw things larger than they really were, and many things we could not see without the microscopes at all. Our best ultra-

microscopes could make a germ look forty thousand times larger. A mussel shell is a thousand times larger.

A mussel shell is a thousand fingers like Edwin's. Take forty mussel shells, and by as many times larger was the germ when we looked at it through a microscope. And after that, we had other ways, by using what we called moving pictures, of making the forty-thousand-times germ many, many thousand times larger still. And thus we saw all these things which our eyes of themselves could not see. Take a grain of sand. Break it into ten pieces. Break one of those pieces into ten, and one of those into ten and one of those into ten, and one of those into ten, and do it all day, and maybe, by sunset, you will have a piece as small as one of the germs."

The boys were openly incredulous. Hare-Lip sniffed and sneered and Hoo-Hoo snickered, until Edwin nudged them to be silent.

"The woodtick sucks the blood of the dog, but the germ, being so very small, goes right into the blood of the body, and there it has many children. In those days there would be as many as a billion—a crab shell, please—as many as that crab shell in one man's body. We called germs micro-organisms.

When a few million, or a billion,

of them were in a man, in all the blood of a man, he was sick. These germs were a disease. There were

many different kinds of them—more

different kinds than there are grains

of sand on this beach. We knew only

a few of the kinds. The micro-organic

world was an invisible world, a world

we could not see, and we knew very

little about it. Yet, we did know

something. There was the bacillus anthracis; there was the micrococcus;

there was the bacterium tertium, and

the bacterium lactis—that's what

turns the goat's milk sour even to this

day, Hare-Lip; and there were schizomyces without end. And there were

many others . . ."

"But the Scarlet Death, Granser,"

Edwin at last suggested.

"Yes, yes, Edwin: I had forgotten. Sometimes the memory of the past is

very strong upon me, and I forget that

I am a dirty old man, clad in goat-

skin, wandering with my savage

grandsons who are goatherds in the

primeval wilderness. The fleeting

systems lapse like foam, and so

lapsed our glorious, colossal civilization.

I am Granser, a tired old man. I

belong to the tribe of Santa Rosans.

I married into that tribe. My sons

and daughters married into the Chau-

feurs, the Sacramentos, and the Palo

Altos. You, Hare-Lip, are of the

Chaufeurs. You, Edwin, are of the

Sacramentos. And you, Hoo-Hoo, are

of the Palo-Altos. Your tribe takes

its name from a town that was near

the seat of another great institution

of learning. It was called Stanford

university. Yes, I remember now. It

is perfectly clear. I was telling you

of the Scarlet Death. Where was I

in my story?"

"You was telling about germs, the

things you can't see, but which make

men sick," Edwin prompted.

"Yes, that's where I was. A man

did not notice at first when only a few

of these germs got into his body. But

each germ broke in half and be-

came two germs, and they kept doing

this very rapidly so that in a short

time there were many millions of

them in the body. Then the man was

sick. He had a disease, and the dis-

ease was named after the kind of a

germ that was in him. It might be

measles, it might be influenza, it

might be yellow fever: it might be

any of thousands and thousands of

kinds of disease.

"Now, this is the strange thing

about these germs. There were al-

ways new ones coming to live in

men's bodies. Long and long and long

ago, when there were only a few

men in the world, there were few dis-

eases. But as men increased and

lived closely together in great cities

and civilizations, new diseases arose.

New kinds of germs entered their

bodies. Thus were countless millions

and billions of human beings killed.

And the more thickly men packed to-

gether, the more terrible were the

new diseases that came to be. Long

before my time, in the 1800s, there

was the black plague that

spread over Europe. It killed over

Europe many times. There was

a plague that killed the men who

wrote the great books of the world.

A hundred years before my time

there was the bubonic plague. And

in Africa was the sleeping sickness.

The bacteriologists fought all these

sicknesses and destroyed them, just

as you boys fight the wolves away

from your goats, or squash the mos-

quitoes that bite you. The bacteriologists."

"But Granser, what is a what-you-

call-it?" Edwin interrupted.

"You, Edwin, are a goatherd. Your

task is to watch the goats. You know

a great deal about goats. A bacteriologist

watches germs. That's his task, and he knows a great deal about them. So as I was saying, the bacteriologists fought with the germs

and destroyed them—sometimes

(Continued on page 3).

in their time, and even, sometimes,

in their life—"

"Was that all you did?—just talk talk, talk?" Hoo-Hoo demanded. "Who hunted your meat for you, and milked the goats, and caught the fish?"

"A sensible question, Hoo-Hoo. A sensible question. As I have told you, in those days food-getting was very easy. We were very wise. A few men got the food for many men. The other men did other things. As you say, I talked. I talked all the time, and for this food was given me—much food, fine food, beautiful food, food that I have not tasted in sixty years, and shall never taste again. I sometimes think the most wonderful achievement of our tremendous civilization was food—its inconceivable abundance, its infinite variety, its marvelous delicacy. Oh, my grandsons, life was life in those days, when we had such wonderful things to eat."

This was beyond the boys, and they let it slip by, words and thoughts, as a mere senile wandering in the narrative.

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THE WEEKLY DEATH RECORD

M. H. FROCK, TWENTY YEARS
TAX COLLECTOR IN TOWN

wo Well Known Women of
Abbottstown, Mrs. Hoover
and Mrs. Metzger.

W. H. FROCK, well known to
every citizen, having met every adult
in the community at least once a year
for a period of twenty years as tax
collector, died at his home on Cham-
pionsburg street on Wednesday after-
noon from pneumonia, aged 72 years,
months and 9 days. On Christmas
day Mr. Frock was forced to go to
bed on account of a cold contracted
either in month and pneumonia de-
veloped and his condition has been
critical since. He was born in Taney-
town, a son of Valentine and Maria
Frock. The family moved to this
county in 1857, living in Highland
township. In 1878 Mr. Frock moved
to Gettysburg and engaged in the
tavern business and later was
elected and re-elected tax collector and
lived a period of twenty years, re-
tiring several years ago on account
of his health. He enjoyed the esteem
of our people and had an abundance
of good nature and kindness. He was
a veteran of the Civil War, serving in
the 5th Pa. Regt. and was a mem-
ber of Corporal Shultz Post No. 9, G.
P. The funeral will be held this
afternoon at the grave and the G. A. R.
service will be held at the in-
tomb in the Evergreen Cemetery
on March 18th. Mr. Frock married
Mary Saltzinger of Gettysburg,
but had no children. Mrs. Frock sur-
vives together with the following
children and sisters of her husband,
Mrs. D. A. Nickley of Cashtown and
a step-sister.

near Bermudian, died on Monday from
spinal disease after a brief illness.
Surviving are the parents and several
brothers and sisters. Funeral on
Thursday, services and interment at
the Chestnut Grove Church by Rev.
Mr. Glatfelter of York Springs.

MISS ELLA HOFFMAN died at the
County Home Monday, aged 40 years.
She leaves two sisters and two broth-
ers, Mrs. Samuel Currens of Taney-
town, Mrs. Harry Drais of Hallam,
Jacob Hoffman of Fostoria, O. Jesse
Hoffman of Greenmount. Funeral on
Thursday, interment in Fairfield
Cemetery.

REV. LUTHER P. LUDDEN died at Wil-
liston, North Dakota. He was a well-
known Lutheran minister, being western
secretary of the General Synod
Board of Home Missions, of which Dr.
J. A. Clutz of this place is president.

MRS. ELLEN C. HEIGES, widow of Hi-
ram F. Heiges of Cashtown was found
dead at home of her son, C. A. Heiges,
on Buford avenue, Thursday morning.
She was in her 66th year. She was
on a visit to her son's family and on
Wednesday afternoon made a shopping
trip in town with her daughter-in-
law and bought a piano for a grand-
daughter; she was much attached to
her. She seemed in the best of health. She
complained of not feeling well during
the night but arose early, but before
breakfast a stroke of paralysis caused
death. Her maiden name was Miss
Eileen C. Wolf and she married Hiram
F. Heiges who died a year ago and
who was an undertaker in Cashtown
for 35 years and a tax collector for
several terms. The funeral will be
held on Sunday morning at 9 a. m.
services by Rev. D. T. Koser and inter-
ment at Flock's Church. She leaves
an only son, C. A. Heiges, a clerk in
the First National Bank of this place.
Mrs. D. A. Nickley of Cashtown is a
step-sister.

MENALLEN TWP. ROAD
ACCOUNT

Menallen township road account for
year ending December 3, 1914. L. A.
Warren, tax collector.

DEBITS.

Duplicate for 1914 \$2613.30

Outstanding tax for 1913 442.42

83055.72

CREDITS.

Paid to Sec. cash \$2262.98

Old orders 131.10

Allowances:

Rebate on \$1257.83 at

5 per cent. 62.89

Non residents 19.12

Exonerations 65

Outstanding tax 577.98

83055.72

Account of Fred Showers, Treas.

Received from former Treas. \$1171.70

Rec'd from Board of Sup. 5222.61

8449.31

CREDITS.

Orders paid \$3989.03

Bal. on hand 415.28

8449.31

Account of Board of Supervisors.

DEBITS.

Cash from collector \$2263.98

Orders from collector 131.10

Cash from State Forestry Dept. 100.24

Cash from State Highway Dept. 176.86

Cash from two notes disc. at Bendersville Nat. Bank 700.00

87361.21

CREDITS.

Orders paid as follows:

Maintenance. Labor (less \$1.66
overpaid and re-
turned) \$2241.67

Supervision. Roadmasters 546.80

Snow-labor 144.55

Materials. Lumber 312.17

Cement 12.18

Gravel 2.00

Dynamite 8.32

Permanent Improvements. Culverts 108.54

Labor 434.92

Tools and Machinery. New tools 112.02

Repairs 19.14

Fees. Compensation of col-
lectors (for 1913 audit) 59.42

Compensation of at-
torney for 1914 10.00

Compensation of Just-
ice of the Peace (acknowledgments) 1.50

Miscellaneous. Allowances 20.67

Wide tires 12.00

Watering troughs 18.95

Books and stationery 4.21

Expenses of supervisors attending con-
vention of supervisors 10.68

Flight 4.29

Disbursements on two
notes and renewals 21.82

Total credits \$4128.60

8282.61

87361.21

RESOURCES.

Capital stock paid in \$147,550.00

Surplus fund 17,000.00

Unpaid profits 5,217,778

Less amount 1,284.50

All other stocks, including
premium on same 2,551.50

Banking house \$46,500.00; fur-
niture and fixtures \$8,500

Due from Federal Reserve
Bank 10,000.00

Due from approved reserve
agents in central reserve
cities 9,629.04

Due from approved reserve
agents in other reserve
cities 15,423.26

Due from banks and bank-
ers (other than above) 28,092.13

Outside checks and other
cash items \$481.37; frac-
tional currency \$292.77

Checks on banks in the
same city or town as report-
ing bank 1,229.29

Notes of other national
banks 1,470.00

Federal Reserve notes 250.00

Lawini money reserve in bank

Specie 25,826.80

Legal-tender notes 10,650.00

Redemption fund with U. S.
Treasurer (not more than
5 per cent on circulation) 7,250.00

Total 81,270,823.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in \$145,550.00

Surplus fund 17,000.00

Less amount 1,284.50

Banking house \$46,500.00; fur-
niture and fixtures \$8,500

Due to banks and bankers
including bank notes 1,470.00

Due to collectors 1,284.50

Due to supervisors 1,229.29

Due to collectors 1,470.00

Due to collectors 1,229.29

